Abstract

This invention relates to a method for interleaving, according to an interleaving scheme, an input sequence comprising K bits into an interleaved sequence, comprising the steps of (a) storing the input sequence in a first memory means, (b) generating first indices of N succeeding bits of the interleaved sequence, wherein 1 m(F) N m(F) K, (c) converting, according to an inverse of said interleaving scheme, said first indices into second indices indicative of the positions where said N succeeding bits of the interleaved sequence are stored in said first memory means, and (d) reading out said N succeeding bits from said positions in said first memory means, thereby generating at least part of said interleaved sequence.